42 *Stopping of vehicles by Police Officer and Magistrate.*—Any Police Officer in uniform or any Magistrate of and above the second class and any other person specially empowered in this behalf by the Corporation may—

(*a*) stop any vehicle infringing any provision contained in these bye-laws and demand the name and address of the person in charge thereof;

(*b*) where necessary, and practicable, direct that any vehicle infringing bye-laws 11, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35 and 39, shall not proceed further until the provisions of such bye-laws are complied with; or

(*c*) direct any vehicle to be taken to the nearest Police Station or any other place where a suitable weighing machine is available, whichever, considering the circumstances, including the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding may be more convenient, for the purpose of ascertaining whether bye-law 28 or 29 has been infringed, and detain the vehicle if necessary, until he is satisfied in regard to the point in doubt and the identity of the person in charge of the vehicle.

43 *Penalty.*—Whoever commits a breach of, or disobeys any direction made under any of the above bye-laws, shall be punishable—

(*a*) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of continuing breach, with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or.

(*b*) with fine which may extend to five rupees every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7701

Notification dated 29th January 1954.

No. A. 1 (38)—52-53. The following bye-laws framed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation under sub-section (28) of section 367, of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Act No. LXIX of 1949), to provide for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men in the City of Bangalore, and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore under section 370, of the said act, in their order No. L. 3449-52—C.M. 27-52-96, dated the 18th June 1953, are published for general information. The sanctioned bye-laws will come into effect from the 1st June 1954.

Bye-laws under sub-section (28) *of section* 367 *of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act*, 1949, *to provide for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men in the City of Bangalore.*

1 The Commissioner or the Health Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may, at all reasonable hours inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist after such notice as may appear to him reasonable, and take such measures as he may consider necessary to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

2 (a) If it appears to the Commissioner or the Health Officer that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous disease, he may, after giving to the occupier such hut or shed, such previous notice of his intention as may in the circumstances of the case appear to him reasonable, take measures for having such hut or shed and all the materials thereof destroyed.

(b) If it appears to the Commissioner or the Health Officer that any person suffering from any such diseases is :—

(i) without proper lodging or accommodation;

(ii) lodged in a place occupied by more families;

(iii) without medical supervision directed to the prevention of spread of the disease; or,

(iv) in a place where his or her presence is a danger to the neighbourhood and should be removed to a hospital or other place at which patients suffering from such diseases are received for treatment, the Commissioner or the Health Officer may remove such person or cause his removal to such hospital or place.

(c) If any woman who, according to custom does not appear in public, is removed to any such hospital or place :—

(i) the removal shall be effected in such a way as to preserve her privacy;

(ii) special accommodation in accordance with the customs aforesaid shall be provided to her in such hospital or place;

(d) No person shall leave or be taken away from any hospital or other place referred to in sub-section (a) without the permission of the Medical Officer in charge or the Commissioner or the Health Officer.

3 If on the application of the Health Officer, a Magistrate (not being a Magistrate of the Third Class) is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a lodging house or any place where articles of food are sold or prepared or stored or exposed for sale should be closed on account of the existence or recent occurrence in such lodging house or place, of a case of dangerous disease, the Magistrate may, by order, direct it to be closed until the expiry of such period as may be specified, in the order or until it is certified by the Health Officer to be free from infection.

4 No person shall send or take to any laundry or public wash-house or any public water-course, tank or well for the purpose of being washed or to any place for the purpose of being cleaned, any clothing, bedding or other article which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease, unless such article has been disinfected by or to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or a registered medical practitioner or unless under instructions from such a person it is sent with proper precautions to a laundry for the purposes of disinfection with notice that it has been exposed to infection or place or cause or permit to be placed in any dust-bin or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse any matter which he knows to have been exposed to infection from a dangerous disease, and which has not been disinfected.

5 No person shall, without a special permit from the Health Officer, let or sublet or permit or suffer any prospective tenant enter a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from a dangerous disease within the three months immediately preceding.

6 (i) No person who knows that he is suffering from a dangerous disease shall expose other persons to the risk of infection by his presence or conduct in.—

(a) any street or public place;

(b) any market, theatre, or other place of entertainment or assembly; or

(c) any school or college, play-ground or such other place; or

(d) any Hotel, Hostel, boarding house, choultry, rest-house or club; or

(e) any factory or shop.

Explanation :—A person shall be deemed to know that he is suffering from a dangerous disease if he has been informed by the Health Officer or any other officer of or above the rank of a Health Inspector or a Medical Practitioner, that he is so suffering.

(2) No person who has the care of a person whom he knows to be suffering from a dangerous disease shall cause or permit that person to expose others to the risk of infection by his person or conduct in any place referred to in clause (1) above.

7 (a) If a case of dangerous disease occurs on any premises, the Health Officer may, whether the person suffering from the disease has been removed from the premises or not, make an order forbidding any work to which this bye-law applies to be given out to any person, living or working on those premises or in such part thereof as may be specified in the order, or any order so made may be served on the occupier of the factory from which the work is given out or any contractor employed by such occupier.

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(b) An order under this bye-law may be expressed to be operative for a specified time or until the premises or any part thereof specified in the order have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or may be expressed to be in operation so long as any other reasonable precautions specified in the order are taken.

8. No person who knows that he is suffering from a dangerous disease shall take any book or cause any book to be taken for his use, or use any book taken from any public or circulating library.

9. (a) No person having the charge or control of the body of any person who has died while suffering from a dangerous diseases shall permit or suffer persons to come unnecessarily into contact with, or proximity to, the body.

(b) No person shall, without the sanction in writing of the Health Officer, keep or suffer in any premises for more than 12 hours the body of any person who has died while suffering from any dangerous disease.

(c) If any such body remains undisposed of for more than 12 hours without the sanction referred to in clause (b) above, or if the dead body of any person is kept or suffered to be kept in any building, or of any adjoining or neighbouring build[illegible]g, any Magistrate may, on the application of the Health Officer, order the body to be removed and disposed of within a specified time by the Corporation.

(d) The expenses of the removal and disposal of any such dead body shall be borne by the Corporation, but such expenses may be recovered as if it were a tax due to the Corporation from any person who would have been legally liable therefor but for such removal and disposal, unless in the opinion of the Corporation he is too poor to do so.

(e) If any person dies in a hospital or a place of temporary accommodation for the sick, while suffering from a dangerous disease and the Health Officer certifies that in his opinion it is desirable in order to prevent the spread of infection, that the body should not be removed from such hospital or place except for the purposes of being taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium for being forthwith buried or cremated, no person shall remove the body from the hospital or place except for such a purpose.

(f) When the body is removed for the purpose aforesaid, it shall forthwith be taken direct to a burial or burning ground or a crematorium and there buried or cremated with the least practicable delay.

10. Any one who removes the corpse of any person who has died of any dangerous disease shall bury or burn with such corpse any cloths or clothes used for conveying the same.

11. No leper and no person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall carry on the calling of a washerman or barber or be employed in or assist in the carrying on of such calling. No leper and no person suffering as aforesaid shall beg in any public street.

12. No washerman shall carry on his calling on the occurrence of any dangerous disease in his premises and he shall not resume his calling without the permission of the Health Officer.

13. On the occurrence of any dangerous disease in his premises a washerman shall retain all clothes in his possession until the written permission of the Health Officer has been obtained to return them to the owners.

14. A washerman shall at once report to the Health Officer or the Divisional Health Inspector all cases of dangerous disease coming to his notice in the course of his calling.

15. The person in charge of any premises used for carrying on the calling of a dhobi shall store or cause to be stored soiled clothes in separate rooms.

16. No person shall wash soiled clothing in the source or sources of the public water-supply.

17. If in the opinion of the Health Officer there is imminent danger of the introduction of dangerous epidemic disease, the Commissioner may, (with the sanction of the Government) by public notice, prohibit the entry into municipal limits of person or persons during a specified period. No vagrant or professional beggar shall after such notice and during such specified period enter the municipal limits.

18. In the event of the prevalence of a dangerous disease in the municipal limits, on the application of the Health Officer, any Magistrate not being a Magistrate of the third class, having local jurisdiction shall have power to prohibit either generally or by special order any individual case, assemblages consisting of any number of persons exceeding fifty, in any place, whether public or private, or in any circumstances or for any purpose, if in his opinion such assemblages in such place, in such circumstances or for such purpose, would be likely to become a means of spreading the disease or of rendering it more virulent.

19. The Health Officer or any other officer authorised by him may enter upon any premises and take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of destroying the rats, mice, and other animals susceptible to plague infesting the same, after giving not less than 24 hours previous notice to such occupier or owner.

20. (1) Whoever infringes any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and in case of a continuing breach with a fine which may extend to Rs. 15 for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(2) with fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

7735 K. HENJERAPPA,
Commr.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSING OFFICER, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MALUR.

Notification dated 13th January 1954.

Under Sections 70 and 71 (1) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

No. A. O. 7—53-54. It is hereby notified for the information of the public of Malur Town, that the revision of assessment for 1954-55, in respect of all buildings and lands in Malur Town, Municipal limits, has been completed and the assessment list is kept open for inspection in the Municipal Office. Every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, and any agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list during office hours on all working days and to make extracts therefrom without change. Objections, if any, to the said assessment may be preferred or made by application in writing and left at the Municipal Office, Malur, on or before Saturday, the 27th February 1954. Objections received after the due date will not be considered.

Further, the objections received in the Municipal Office in due time, will be heard by the Revising Authority, on Monday the 1st March 1954, between 9 A.M. and 12 NOON and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. at the Municipal Office, Malur.

1780 A. MALLE GOWDA,
Assessing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSING OFFICER, TOWN MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MADHUGIRI.

Notification dated 25th January 1954.

Under Sections 70 and 71 (1) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public of Madhugiri Town that the Revision of Assessment for the year 1954-55 in respect of buildings and lands in Madhugiri Town Municipal limits has been completed and the said Assessment list is kept open for inspection in the Municipal Office. Every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of the property included in the list and any agent of such person shall be at liberty to inspect the list during office hours on all working days and also to make extracts therefrom free of charge.

Further objections, if any, to the proposed Assessment should be preferred or made by application in writing to the Assessing Officer, Town Municipal Office, Madhugiri on or before 28th February 1954. All such objections received by the Assessing Officer will be heard by the revising authority on the 4th March 1954 at the Town Municipal Office, Madhugiri.

1860 K. S. BRAHMARAYAPPA,
Assessing Officer